

Mormon Revelation.

MISS MARTHA H. BROTHERTON'S STATEMENT.

St. Louis, Mo., July 10th, 1832.

Gen. John C. Bennett.

Dear Sir:—I left Warsaw a short time since for this city, and having been called upon by you through the "Sangamo Journal," to come out and disclose to the world the facts of the case in relation to certain propositions made to me at Nauvoo, by some of the Mormon leaders, I now proceed to respond to the call, and discharge what I consider a duty devolving upon me as an innocent but insulted and abused female.

I had been at Nauvoo nearly three weeks, during which time my father's family received frequent visits from elders Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, two of the Mormon apostles, when early one morning they both came to my brother-in-law's (John McWhirter's) house, at which place I was then on a visit, and they particularly requested me to go and spend a few days with them.

I told them I could not at that time, as my brother-in-law was not at home; however they urged me to go the next day and spend one day with them—the day being fine accordingly went. When I arrived at the foot of the hill, Young and Kimball were standing conversing together. They both came to me, and after several flattering compliments, Kimball wished me to go to his house first. I said it was immaterial to me, and accordingly went.

We had not been gone many minutes when Young suddenly stopped and said he would go to that brother's (pointing to a little hut a few yards distant), and tell him that you (speaking to Kimball), and brother Glover or Grover, I do not remember which, will value his land.

When he had gone, Kimball turned to me and said, "Martha, I want you to go to my wife, when you go to my house, that you want to buy some things at Joseph's store, (Joseph Smith's) and I will say I am going with you to show you the ways you want to see the people, and you will then have an opportunity." I could not reply. Young again made his appearance, and the subject was dropped.

We soon reached Kimball's house, where Young took his leave saying, "I shall see you again Martha." I remained at Kimball's near an hour, when Kimball seeing that I would not tell the lies he wished me to, told them to his wife himself.

He then went and whispered in her ear, and asked if she would go along with him and Martha. "No," said he, "I have some business to do and will call for you afterwards to go with me to the place," meaning the debate between yourself and Joseph. To this she consented.

So Kimball and I went to the store together. As we were going along, he said, "Sister Martha, are you willing to do all that the Prophet requires you to do?" I said I was, thinking of course he would require nothing but good.

"Then," said he, "are you ready to take oaths?" I answered in the affirmative, thinking of the great and glorious blessings that had been pronounced upon my head, if I adhered to the contract of those placed over me in the Lord. "Well," said he, "there are many things revealed in these last days that the world would laugh and scoff at, but only as is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom."

He further observed, "Martha, you must learn to hold your tongue, and it will be well with you. You will see Joseph, and very likely have some conversation with him, and he will tell you what you shall do."

When we reached the building he led me up stairs to a small room, the door of which was locked, and on it the following inscription—"Positively no admittance."

He observed, "Altho' brother Joseph must be so strange to say, he is not here. Come down in the tidings office, Martha."

He then left me in the tidings office and went out, I know not where. In this office were two men writing, one of whom, William Clayton, I had seen in England; the other I did not know. Young came in and seated himself before me, and asked where Kimball was. I said he had just gone out.

He said it was all right. Soon after Joseph came in and spoke to one of the clerks, and then went up stairs, followed by Young. Immediately after Kimball came in. "Now Martha," said he, the Prophet has come, come upstairs. I went, and I found Young and the Prophet alone. I was introduced to the prophet by Young. Joseph offered me his seat, and to my astonishment the moment I was seated Joseph and Kimball walked out of the room, and left me with Young, who arose, locked the door, closed the window and drew the curtain. He then came and sat before me and said, "This is our private room, Martha." Indeed sir, said I, I must be highly honored to be permitted to enter it. He smiled and then proceeded, "Sister Martha, I want to ask you a few questions; will you answer them?"

"Yes, sir," said I. "And you will promise not to mention them to any one?" "If it is your desire sir," said I, "I will not."

"If it is your desire sir, will you not think any the worse of me for it, will you Martha?" said he. "No, sir," I replied.

"Well," said he, "now you feelings are just the same towards you that they ever were, sir." "But to come to the point more closely," said he, "have not you an affection for me, that were it lawful and right, you could accept of me for your husband and companion?"

My feelings at that moment were indescribable. God only knows them. What thought I, are these men that I thought almost perfect itself, deceivers, and are all my happiness but a dream? I was even so; but my next thought was, which is the best way for me to act at this time: if I say no, they may do as they think proper, and to say yes, I never would. So I considered it best to ask for time to think and pray about it. I therefore said, "If it is lawful and right perhaps I might, but you know sir, it is not."

"Well, but," said he, "you are of age, are you not?" "No, sir," said I, "I shall not be until the 15th of May."

"Well," said he, "that does not make any difference. You will be of age before they know, and you need not fear. If you will take my advice it will be well with you, for I know it to be right before God, and there is no sin in it; I will answer for it."

But brother Joseph wishes to have some talk with you on the subject—he will explain things—will you learn him?" "I do not mind," said I. "Well, but I want you to think about it," said he. "I want time to think about it," said I. "Well," said he, "I will have a kiss any time, and then rose and said he would bring Joseph."

He then unlocked the door, and took the key and locked me up alone. He was absent about ten minutes and then returned with Joseph. "Well," said Young, "Sister Martha would be willing if she knew it was lawful before God."

Joseph, "it is lawful and right before God—I know it is. Look here, sister, don't you believe in me?" I did not answer.

"Well Martha," said Joseph, "just go ahead and do as Brigham wants you to—he is the best man in the world except me." "Oh!" said Brigham, "then you are as good."

"Yes," said Joseph, "Well," said Young, "we believe Joseph to be a prophet—have known him near eight years, and always found him true in the same." "Yes," said Joseph, "and I know it is lawful and right before God, and if there is any sin in it I will answer for it before God; and I have the keys of the Kingdom, and whatever I bind on earth is bound in heaven, and whatever I loose on earth is loosed in heaven—and if you will accept of Brigham, you shall be blessed—God shall bless you, and my blessing shall rest upon you if you will let him by him you will do well, for I know Brigham will take care of you; and if he does this duty to you, come to me and I will make him."

"And if you do not like it in a month or two come to me and I will make you free again; and if he turns you off I will take you on." "Sir," said I, rather warily, "it will be too late to think in a month or two later. I want to think first."

"Oh, but," said he, "the old proverb is, 'nothing ventured, nothing gained,' and it would be the greatest blessing ever bestowed upon you." "Yes," said Young, "and you will never have reason to repent—that is if I do not turn from righteousness; and that I trust I never shall, for I believe God who has kept me so long will continue to keep me faithful. Did you ever see me in any wrong in England, Martha?"

"No, sir," said I. "No," said he, "neither can any one else lay any thing to my charge."

"Well, then," said Joseph, "what are you afraid of, sister—come let me do the business for you." "Sir," said I, "do let me have a little time to think about it, and I will promise not to mention it to any one."

"Well, but look here," said he, "you know a fellow will never be damned for doing the best he knows how." "Well, then," said I, "the best way I know is to go home and think and pray about it."

"Well," said Young, "I shall leave it better for you to have time or not?" "Well," said Joseph, "I see no harm in her having time to think and will not feel into temptation."

"Sir," said I, "there is no fear of my falling into temptation." "Well, but," said Brigham, "you must promise me you will never mention it to any one." "I do promise it," said I. "Well," said Joseph, "you must promise me the same."

I promised him the same. "Upon your honor," said he, "you will not tell." "No, sir, I will not," said I. "Well, then, I will leave you to go home and think and pray about it."

"Well," said Young, "I will see you tomorrow. I am going to preach at the school-house opposite your house. I have never preached there yet; you will be there I suppose." "Yes," said I. The next day being Sunday I sat down, instead of going to meeting, and wrote the conversation and gave it to my sister, who was not a little surprised, but she said it would be best to go to meeting in the afternoon.

We went, and Young administered the sacrament. After it was over, I was passing out and Young stopped me, saying, "Wait Martha—I am to come." I said I cannot—my sister is waiting for me.

He then threw his coat over his shoulders and followed me out and whispered, "Have you made up your mind, Martha?" "No, exactly, sir," said I, and we parted.

I then proceeded to the justice of the peace and made oath to the truth of these statements, and you are at liberty to make what use of them you think best.

Yours, respectfully,

MARTHA H. BROTHERTON.

Given and subscribed before me, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1832.

JOSEPH BUFFALO, Justice of the Peace for St. Louis County.

"FIVE HUNDRED PERHAPS DISCHARGE."—The Philadelphia Sentinel says that upwards of five hundred females were discharged in that city a short time ago by the Commissioners General for want of funds to pay them. They had been employed in making clothing for the U. S. Army.

PETER PARLEY IN CONGRESS.—Mr. Goodrich, the author of the celebrated works of Peter Parley is nominated to succeed the late Mr. Hastings in the House of Representatives from Massachusetts.

There was snow in several parts of New England about the middle of last month. The standing grain was much injured in consequence.

Johnson who murdered the leopard of the Penitentiary in Jefferson city was recently caught at Louisville, and is now on his way back, where he will no doubt receive the just rewards of his crimes.

A verdict of \$5000 damages was recently rendered against Neil, stage proprietor in Ohio in favor of Mr. Peck, for damages sustained in consequence of the racing and upsetting of the Stage coach. Also, a verdict of \$3000 in favor of Mr. Peck's son for injury sustained by the same upset.

The New Orleans Bee of the 19th, says that the Whig majority on joint ballot in the Louisiana Legislature is NINE!

FAITHFUL AND BOLD.

CITY OF QUINCY.

AUGUST 6, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY.

THE "EMPIRE COUNTY" FOR EVER!

We again have the pleasure of spreading before our numerous readers the glorious result of the election on Monday, in Old Adams! Again does the Whig banner float triumphant on the breeze! Again have the Whigs of this county declared their determination to have no connection with the corrupt and corrupting principles of Locofocoism in any shape or form. The result shows, that notwithstanding the most unrelenting efforts to break down the Whig ticket, the noble hearted men who have contended for so many long years in defence of their principles, have again occasion to rejoice in the knowledge that a majority of the people of this intelligent county are with their heart and soul. But we have not time for congratulations—and it only remains for us to give results.

The whole Whig Ticket, with one exception, has a majority—and were it not for the local division in Quincy Precinct, the whigs would have made a clear sweep.

In relation to members of the Legislature, the whigs have elected four—Bosworth, Jonas, Starks and Gamert—and the Locofoco ticket men have elected one, Mr. A. Wheat.

Mr. Richardson is elected County Commissioner.

Mr. Tandy, is Sheriff, by a small majority.

Joseph Duncan, has a majority in the county for Governor, and the same with W. J. Henderson, for Lieut. Governor.

A very fair proportion of the votes are in favor of a Convention for amending the State Constitution.

The table annexed, is not as perfect as we could wish, but will not vary many votes from the true result. All the precincts are heard from.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Duncan 1570 Ford 1402

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Bosworth 1037 Wheat 1031

FOR COMMISSIONER.

Richardson 1568 Turner 1458

FOR SHERIFF.

Tandy 1545 Jasper 1480

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Richardson 1568 Turner 1458

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suit was brought about. No, no. Our elections were intended to be pure—to be separated from all extraneous and improper influences whatever—to be the medium by which the free and unbiased will of every republican could be calmly and dispassionately pronounced. But as elections are conducted at Nauvoo, the franchise is a mere form and ceremony—a mockery—and the man who makes it so is not only a dangerous man in the community, but he is entailing sorrow and trouble upon the people whom he has so grossly deceived.

It is supposed that Ford's majority will be about 1000 in Hancock. Jacob C. Davis, is elected to the Senate, and T. H. Owen, and Wm. Smith, (Joe's brother,) are elected to the House. All locos of course.

PIKE COUNTY.

We have a tolerably well authenticated report that the whigs have elected their candidate for Senator in Pike county, (Dr. Worthington,) and probably two Representatives. Gov. Duncan has a majority in the county.

MADISON COUNTY.

A passenger on the Arkansas, brings encouraging news from below. When the boat passed Alton, at 4 o'clock, the whigs were doing a fair business. At Lower Alton, Duncan's majority was 84; at Upper Alton St. Montpelier 82. It was supposed at Alton, that Gov. Duncan would have 500 majority in the county.

SPRINGFIELD, August 2, 1832.

SANBORN.—Duncan and Henderson's majority about 305. These whig representatives (Logan, Brown, Caldwell) elected by an averaged majority of about 75. The contest between the lowest whig (Lickman) and the highest democratic candidate (Morris) for representative very close—the official returns alone can determine which is elected.

MORGAN CO.—Duncan's majority 150. Three democratic representatives (Wetherford, Cloud and Epler) elected—double the vote to the fourth.

PHOENIX.—The whole democratic ticket elected—majority about 200.

SHREVE.—Ford and Moore 400 maj. Howard, dem. representative elected.

CHITTAWHAW.—Van derhorst, dem. rep. elected. Ford's reported maj. 15.

MEHARR.—Whig rep. reported to be elected by 10 votes.

CASS.—Ford and Moore had Duncan and Henderson about 10 votes. Pratt whig rep. elected—small maj. Duncan whig about 40 ahead for Senator. Not official.—State Reg.

scribble and scrawl.

We hear that the locos have carried these counties by small majorities.

THE GENTLEMEN OF THE LOCAL TICKET have the credit of electing Mr. WHEAT.

They worked for him like heroes, and success crowned their efforts, and we hope the Herald will not claim his election as any thing else than a local ticket triumph.

For it is very evident, that had there been no local ticket, the young gentlemen would have been "no where," as a Kentuckian would say. When he goes to Springfield, we hope he will not forget these things—will remember to whom he is indebted for the distinguished office of Representative—and be sure, and not to make, before the assembled wisdom of the State, any of those ridiculous speeches which he has just been relating from the stump in this county, and above all things, to keep out of those little caucus, and have nothing to do with the selfish schemes, which locofocoism brings before the Legislature every session, for the purpose of rewarding partisans or to build up party. If he adheres to this advice, which is given gratis, the local ticket men will not have cause to regret the choice they have made. We presume Mr. Wheat will be the youngest member in the Legislature.

THE ONLY ONE OF OUR CANDIDATES that failed of success at this election, was Mr. A. Fayer, candidate for Representative. His friends fought for him here, and we presume elsewhere, with all the unyielding perseverance of men determined to elect the whole ticket; but the local question at Payson and Quincy, assisted Wheat to so many whig votes, that the friends of Mr. Fayer were forced to yield to the superiority of numbers.

COME, GENTLEMEN, FORK OVER.—Candidates and others, who have had jobs of printing executed at this office, on account of the election, are informed that the pay for the same would be very acceptable just at this time. We are about laying in a supply of paper, which calls for money. Come, gentlemen, walk up!

WE HAVE THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION of the first and part of the second day, in St. Louis. There are so many tickets in the field, that it is impossible to tell how the election will terminate.

THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD talks about "deceit." Is he the author of the libel against Mr. Philip Skinner which is sticking up on the corners and other public places in the city?

NEIGHBOR, when will you have time to attend to the City Council?

Don't be uneasy child. We don't wish to take the tent from your mouth before next spring; and just now we haven't the spare time "to attend to the city council." We are too busy recording victories.

NEIGHBOR, how do you account for the election of A. Jones? Has he been buying up more locofocos? Where is John Jones? Have the Grubs got him?

GROAN, SINKER, GROAN.—The Herald of yesterday, has an article finding fault with the extra, which we published on Tuesday morning last, containing the result of the election. Every syllable of that extra is TRUE. The whole Whig ticket is elected, with the exception of Wheat, and he would have undoubtedly been badly beaten—would have fallen even behind his party strength in the county—were it not for the local ticket whig votes, and to them may he be thankful for his election. As for the whigs "out-governing" the locos, and violating their "pledged faith to the local ticket," there is nothing of it. We are told by gentlemen who have examined the poll lists since the election; that about the same number of whigs voted for the local ticket in Quincy, as locos; while at Payson the proportion was largely from the whig ranks—in fact, it is stated to us, that three whigs to one loco voted for the local ticket in Payson; the locos generally adhering to their party ticket. We do not profess to any unusual knowledge in arithmetic, and would therefore ask the editor to enlighten the public as to his meaning in this expression: "The whigs have gained four members of the Legislature and a Sheriff" by its [local ticket] having been nominated."

This is so ridiculously false and foolish, on the face of it, that its contradiction is scarcely necessary. We would ask this wise man of the Herald, if the local ticket was of any assistance to Mr. Jones—Mr. Starns—or Mr. Garrett?

On the contrary, the local ticket men went even beyond the locos in their bitterness and opposition to Mr. Jones; and yet he is but the third on the list of successful candidates. His majority over the highest lococo candidate is over 200 votes, and over the lowest 500. Thus making it very plain, that had there been no local ticket in the field, not a single lococo candidate would have been elected.

As for the County Commissioner, we have not claimed the election of Mr. Richardson as a whig triumph. We never advocated his election on political grounds, neither did we vote for him on any such grounds. But we still believe that it was the whigs who elected him; and although the very influential Quincy Herald attempts to cry down our exertions in his behalf, there are men in the country who declare it as their belief that the Quincy Whig elected him. They even go so far as to say, that the editorial article we published two weeks previous to the election, calling upon our whig friends to support Mr. Richardson, had more influence in bringing about the result, than all that was published in the Herald and "People's Organ" both, during their whole life time.

Our modest forlids is claiming this much—we think the communication of Gen. C. Dixon, Esq. published in the Whig just before the election, and an important and favorable influence upon the election, probably more than both the Herald and Organ combined.

The result of the election is a death-blow to locofocoism in this county; and we much doubt whether it will ever show a very formidable front in the county again.

THE WHIGS had a very popular candidate to contend against for Sheriff, in the person of Mr. JASPER. Taking the Governor's election as a test—which is a fair one—Mr. Jasper outstrips his party about 100 votes. It is believed that Mr. Skinner's handbill, was of considerable benefit to Mr. Jasper—that had it never been published, Mr. Tandy's majority would have been handsomely increased. This is probably a correct supposition; for we know of none—and can give them if necessary—who voted for Jasper, merely on account of that handbill coming out at the time it did. It was an indirect act, and came near losing Mr. Tandy his election.

THE HERALD thinks that those who voted for Mr. Richardson for county commissioner, done so for the purpose of "rebuking Mr. Jones and the Columbus clique." No such thing. The whigs of the county in voting for commissioner, never stopped to consider about Richards or his politics. They gave their

